CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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In the first stage of a country's development of industrial HF apparatus, individual parts are placed in position in building the apparatus and are then wired together. In the second stage, groups of parts are assembled and built into the apparatus as units and are wired together afterwards. In the third stage, wiring and soldering are obsolete and the units have only to be assembled and screwed together.

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in Germany the second stage has been reached, and the USSR was still in the first stage in 1950. Soviet and German industries differ in that Germany uses such components as complete band filters for the HF stages of the sound side of television receivers, channel selectors, closed resonator coils with screening for the intermediate frequencies, and coil-formers with tuning trimmers. On the other hand, the Soviets were just beginning to prepare for the manufacture of unit components of this type in 1950. They had not begun to tackle the detailed problems involved in higher industrial electronic development. It is probable that they will reach the second stage and achieve a unit method of production within a definite time; their progress in the field is characterized by slow and steady progress.

2. Most of the German technicians employed in Soviet electronics installations are insufficiently objective with respect to the very different mode of life in the USSR for their opinions to be of much value in forming valid judg ments on the progress of Soviet technology. There is a strong tendency to carry over bad impressions of social life to more practical fields, and thus to form emotional opinions. Such things as the poor quality of Soviet tools and apparatus are stressed without corresponding emphasis on the immense quantities in which Soviet products usually are available. This tendency to underestimate also extends to the Germans! evaluation of Soviet technicians with whom they come into contact. A knowledge of Russian would help many of them. If a technician works in the same field in the USSR as he did in Germany, he is more likely to be accurate and make valid judgments on Soviet potential. Dr. Neithardt is a good example; he rates electronic potential high.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW